larger ones formed a circle one hundred and eight feet in diameter, and when this circle was complete, 20 feet high, 6 to 7 broad, and 3 feet thick-their tops connected by huge stones forming a uniform rim, and this circle enclosing one smaller, composed of smaller stones, forty in number, the whole number of pieces (many of them now prostrate and broken) being one hundred and forty. It is conjectured that they were brought from a quarry in Marlborough downs, some fifteen or sixteen miles distant, though they are unpolished, nor is it easy to imagine by what means, in a rude age, they were transported. What they commemorate, or what sentiment they were designed to embody-whether they were intended as a monument to several hundred Britons murdered by Hengist the Saxon, or to Queen Boadicea-are the remains of a Roman temple, or, as is perhaps more generally thought, of a Metropolitan temple of the DRUIDS, or of a still more ancient people, I know not, nor, with much confidence, could express even an opinion. Yet these solitary ruins, and standing as it were arrested in the all-wasting current of Time, speak more eloquently than Volney of the rapid changes in human society, of revolutions and ruins of empires. Since the venerable Chief Priest of the Druids (if the altars of his worship were ever erected here) bound his temples with oaken chaplets, and cropped with golden knife the sacred misletoe, receiving it in his snowy surplice, amid the joyous acclamation of the people, how has this Island Queen of Britain risen the mistress of the sea, and spread forth the signals of her intelligence, her commerce, and her power before the eves of the whole world? Her sons, once so rude and savage as to be deemed unfit to be sold as slaves at Rome. when Julius Cæsar held her sceptre, were the ancestors of Boyle and Locke, of Newton and SHAKSPEARE, of Lord CHATHAM and BACON!

Salisbury plain and the adjacent downs afford a wide open pasture for shepherds and their flocks, though unfortunately I could recognise, neither by tiful texts in all these fine Psalms if he had not you have it all before you. been a Shepherd. The Southdown sheep, of which many thousands

appears very remarkable. Several months' attentive observation in London

convinced me of the impossibility of forming, from a cursory view of things, opinions of the English Government and English people upon which we could rely with confidence. English institutions, manners, and character, the whole constitution of society, are the growth of so many ages and matured by so many causes, that only the well-informed in history and those who reflect deeply upon our nature can understand them. "One year in London," said an intelligent lady, " is worth ten in any other part of the world," nor would a thoughtful observer of human nature and human character deem the remark entirely extravagant. The stranger finds himself in solitude amid millions, ten thousand objects to attract his notice and gratify his curiositv, at the very centre of the commercial world, and while he opens his eyes and ears to all the lines of intelligence here concentrating, stands as it were invisible, consciously free and independent. Every thing is adjusted to meet the circumstances and insively or moderately, at a hotel or in private lodgings, dine when and where he pleases without censure, and, provided he keep a good conscience and obey the laws, find innumerable sources of innocent enjoyment.

In no city is there a police more sober, quiet, more polite and attentive, than in London; the members in their distinctive dress ever on their walks, yet never impertinent or offensive. I saw less poverty and more vice in the streets than I expected, though the people generally appear well clad, decent, and contented.

An American, in first passing through the Strand or Cheapside, is surprised at the vast number of dealers in gold and silver ware and jewelry, and concludes that London must be, as it is, the great manufactory of these articles for the world.

The loyalty of the English is proverbial, and doubtless all classes of them deem themselves the most favored people on earth, and render homage to monarchy and its union with the church as to a Divine institution.

It is a common remark that whenever a tradesman in England can keep his carriage, he goes to in Alexandria; and when I first knew him there in 1802 h the established church, and certainly that church embraces those who, if not more religious, are more highly educated, and more adorned with all the graces of good manners, than (there may possibly be some exceptions) any other branches of the Christian church.

PREACHING OF REV. SYDNEY SMITH. Every one who has read the Edinburgh Review is acquainted with the writings of this gentleman, who was one of its founders, and who has been renowned for genius and wit in the literary circles of London. The sermon which I heard from him in St. Paul's Cathedral was a plain, serious, carnest discourse, on the worth of the soul, delivered with distinctness, without any affectation, and with apparent sincerity. The preacher must have been rising of sixty years of age; in person stout, with strength and decision of character marked on his face: the sentiments of his sermon were just, clearly and briefly expressed, in a manner becoming the service and the place, and very remarkable only for the absence of those striking and original peculiarities which show themselves in the published compositions of its author. It was no small merit that he hid himself behind his subject, and resisted the temptation to sin with South and Sterne. Perhaps he foresaw he had but one or two years to live, and lightly estimated human opinion or ap-

Beneath the dome of this magnificent Cathedral of St. Paul's are two statues, around which will continue to gather the reverence and affection of posterity-one to Dr. Samuel Johnson, and the other to Howard the Philanthropist.

Here were assembled on the 3d of June, the an Here were assembled on the 30 of June, the anniversary of the charity schools of the established than choudde grat cuppe tou bi ai mane, ande bi expozde tou church, some 30,000 persons, the children placed in an amphitheatre of seats erected under the dome, and the spectators filling seats which extended from the organ to the north end, some three hundred feet, and altogether exhibiting a spectacle of imposing beauty and grandeur. A sentiment of indignation arose, however, when I thought how utterly inexcusable is the English Government for neglecting as it does the effectual and universal education of the English people.

THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 9, 1847. GENTLEMEN : I your paper of the 31st ultimo I saw piece on the "range of beaver in our country," which would STONEHENGE.

Convey the impresson that their southern limit was the northern mountainous pritions of North Carolina. In the county of Randolph, in Georgia, which lies south of the latitude of tant region, in a period of which we have no re- Savannah, and is nickly settled, an acquaintance of mine in cord, excite both our curiosity and wonder. The the winter of 1845 trapped over thirty beaver; and the gentleman with whom I stopped at the time had his hats made of beaver of his owntrapping, and was never without beaver skins consisted of thirty upright stones, each from 18 to in his house. In the summer of 1845 there was a family of beaver on the Patoula creek, in the same county, not a quarter of a mile from its junction with the Chattahoochee river, (on which there were running weekly fifteen steamboats, ) and n the centre of a large cotton plantation, in which were a arge number of hands daily at work.

With respect, THOS. DUTTON.

## TO THE EDITORS.

MISSISSIPPI, JULY 26, 1847.

DEAR SIR: As one of your subscribers, and a constant reader of fifteen years' standing, I ask the favor of you to publish this letter, which I will make as short as possible. I am not so absurd as to expect that you will alopt my sentiments, but I desire that the opinions of one plan man at least may go forth to the country on a subject of especial interest. I have seen the newspaper contest now carrying on be

tween Gen. Pillow and the officers of the Tennessee regiment, making a part of his brigade at the battle of Cerro Gordo. With the merits of this contest, I, as a private man, have nothing to do, but I may be permitted to say that reading it and reflecting upon it have brought very vividly before me the result of my small experience in the war of 1812. Then, it is true, the necessity of the case seemed, and perhaps did require, that the officers, from the commanding general down, should be taken from the citizens, but I know that the consequence of that necessity was most melancholy. especially in the result of a deficient military police, and it was not until somewhat more than a year had elapsed from the issuing of the commissions that the army could be so thinned by selection as that it took the rank that became it and the country. Now, gentlemen, things appear to me widely different. At the commencement of this wretched war there were many, many lieutenants in our army who were abundantly qualified for the command of regiments, to say nothing of captains and majors and colonels, who deserved and would have adorned pomotion to any extent. I cannot but think that where no necessity exists-and in this case there was his coat, his cottage, or his pious observations, the and friends to enrust them in battle to a citizen, even though venerable man so finely described by Miss HAN- he may possess the qualifications of being the bosom friend of NAH MORE. A more charming picture of domestic the President, and his partner in the country practice of the tures, but the others were almost or quite as important. At happiness in poverty, and of faith in the providence law. We want not mere bull-headed bravery—we have that time entailed estates and primogeniture were not abolishand grace of God, than this of the Shepherd and enough of that aid to spare. What we do want is that ed in all the States. On the contrary, they subsisted for thirty his family on Salisbury plain, is rarely seen. He knowledge, the result of thorough teaching or experience, years after that in some of the original States. But, in this remembers how Shepherds have, in former ages, which enables an officer, in preparing to execute an order full been honored, and concludes that "David was hap- of peril, or in the midst of carnage, to see and take advanpier when he kept his Father's sheep on such a tage of every circunstance that shall facilitate execution, and plain as this, and employed in singing some of his save the lives entrused to his care. The course of General own psalms perhaps, than ever he was when he Worth, at Monterey, fully exemplifies the point at which It became King of Israel; and I dare say (he adds) aim. View it in comexion with the worse than useless darwe should never have had some of the most beau- ing of another officer on the opposite side of the town, and

What would have been thought, and what would have been said, or rather what would not have been said, if, at the breakare visible on Salisbury plain, with hardly an exception, have white fleeces, but dark brown or of the Land Office, or a clerk in one of the Departments a black faces and legs. Of course to a stranger this black faces and legs. Of course to a stranger this post captain, and sent aim to be second in command of the This doctrine can, by the ordinance of 1787, have no possible "Home Squadron?" And yet there is in reality nothing to place in the Northwestern States. They have accepted a charter by which they are bound to remain forever in the be said against this, which will not apply to what has been done in the army.

I pray God in his nercy to protect Gen. Scorr ! The country looks for more n the man, who, in any disaster, would take his place, that he is an adroit practitioner of the law, or than even his splendid appearance at the head of a militia regiment.

Yours, respectfully, A LOUISIANIAN.

# PRIEST RICHARDS

Messrs. Entrons : I swa notice of Priest Richards's death in the Intelligencer of last week, and in the Baltimore Sun of Friday appeared a short sketch of his life, but generally so erroneous (undesignedly no doubt) that I shall feel grateful for an opportunity in your paper to set my old playmate and associate of my boyhoor right before the world, since he is unable to speak for himself :

JOHN RICHARDS was born in Alexandria. His father, THOMAS RICHARDS, was a barber, doing pretty well at his business, with the addition of a small store of fancy goods. About this time a lottery having been granted for the benefit. of Washington, one of its schemes, if my memory serves me, had for the capital prze the "Hotel," valued at \$50,000, (used afterwards as post office and patent office, destroyed by fire;) the next was a cash prize of \$25,000; this was drawn THOMAS RICHARD, not by JOHN, as stated in the Sun.

The circumstances attending this prize, partaking so largely of romance, will avologize, I hope, for a brief digression.

Mr. Thomas Richards had bought a ticket in this lottery. and two or three of his associates going to the city during the drawing, he gave them the number of it, requesting them t keep an ear out for it. They did; and it came up a prize of These wags (one of them told me the story himself) concluded there was sufficient capital for a good joke; and on their return, reported that he had drawn \$45,000, and demanded a tred instanter; and with which the confiding Thomas complied like a prince. The next day he went up to see his prize when, lo! the three ciphers were some how spirited away, leaving only \$25! With some symptoms of disappointment, and a small spice of indignation, he spurned the paltry sum, but suffered them to give him anothe ticket; and here the blind goddess opened her eyes wide, protesting the loax to be almost too cruel; and the result vas, his ticket now brought up the veritable \$25,000 itself.

The sudden acquisition of this sum, however, proved rather an injury than a benefit to its possessor. He was unfortunate in his adventures, both in navigation and real estate, was reduced below his standard when he drew his prize. His son John, at this date, was about nineteen, well educated, not dissipated in his habits, as the Sun hath it; but we always considered him of a studious, literary disposition. At this time the tragedy of Douglas was got up by a few of us for the amusement of ourselves and friends. John personated Glenalvon, and seemed to apprehend and portray all the various passions of that abandoned, difficult character, so as to evince to others as well as himself that he could make a player. At this time the "Virginia Company," as they were called—such as Cooper, Jefferson, Mackenzie, Wood, Warren, Green, Blisset, Twaits, Sully, Francis, Bray, &c., with their wives, (and I would ask the lovers of the drama where they expect to see a superior stock as to talent or character?) this company had just finished their engagement at Washington, and were passing on to Richmond. John had been dreaming of the "buskin," and could not resist this precious opportunity; so he was found missing; but his father, getting early information, sent two constables, who overtook him at Dumfries, and brought him home. He now became much retired, joined the Methodist Society, became a preacher of promise, had a misunderstanding, left them and the District for parts unknown. After the expiration of a few months, however, his whereabouts was announced by a series of letters to that church from Priest Richards, of Montreal; and said o be any thing but congenial. The next account we re of him was in Maria Monk's book, where she makes nonorable mention of "Father Richards," as manifesting a true spirit of Christian forbearance and sympathy on som in the convent. And this is but confirmatory of that innate benevdence of heart that carried him to the pest-house o comfort the dying and the wretched at the peril and expense of his own life

BETTER TEAN PHONOGRAPHY. - The Franco Americain is teaching its French readers how to pronounce English. The appearance of our old friend Jack Sheppard (from whose life the illustrations are taken) is queer enough in his French dress. For example :

"Ai have praise tou Heyne tou rimouve hime, ratheur his fatheurse tempe techeunse; ratheur thane hi choudde live ase ouickedli ande dai 'ase disgressfoulli ase hisse fatheur. Ande houene ai hae sine hime paining aoue bifaure mi aize, guetting thioneur aide thinneur everi de, ai have somtain thaute mit preyeurs ouere heurde. Marredje ande hanghing go bai destici, obzevde Oudde, afteur ai pause; beutte ai treuste your tchnild ise riservde fore ai betteur faite thane itheur, mistriss Chepard. The latteur parte ov the spitche ourse deliveurde ouite sau motch sicknificannee ov me thate at bai-standour pate have inn cride thate mesteur Oudde onase note partikiousurle fortchiounete in hisse aune matri-

those monuments of wisdom to which history points as among the evidences of an improving virtue and a superior intelligence in humanity. It is admired, talked about, and revered. Much of this reverence and admiration may be

attributed to the great prosperity and growth of the States which have grown up under its kindly influences. These States are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. At the time that the ordinance of 1787 was passed, they were touched by the hand of civilization only at the ports of St. Vincent, Kaskaskia, Prairie du Roche, Kehokia, Fort Chartres, Fort St. Philip, and Detroit. These were all French or Canadian settlements. The number of inhabitants may be guessed at from the following facts contained in a report of Congress, made in June, 1788. That report says that the villages on the Mississippi, or near there,

ontained the following	u,	u	П	H	C#	5	:							
Kaskaskias												8	0	families
Kehokia village												 5	0	44
Prairie du Roche												1	2	**
Fort Chartres														**
Fort St. Philip. , .													5	66
Detroit and St. Vino														t much mo

than an equal number

The total population did not exceed three thousand. It is w just sixty years since the Congress of the Confederationthe old Continental Congress, to be remembered while history shall have a pen to record or the earth a people to admire whatever is great, noble, virtuous, venerable, or admirable in numan nature-put its seal to the ordinance for the settleent of the Northwestern Territory.

The ordinance as a legal instrument was wisely drawn, bu its wisdom and fame rests on the following principles, which were then ordained and made fundamental law in these States : 1. It was ordained that the estates of both resident and nonesident proprietors should descend to their children, or the Mr. Dane wrote it, but the record does not show it. scendants of their children, in equal parts.

2. The ordinance proclaimed that religion, morality, and knowledge are necessary to good government; and because R. H. Lee, of Virginia, Mr. Keen, of South Carolina, and they were so, "schools and the means of education shall be

3. It ordained, as a matter of compact with the original States, that the States to be formed out of the Northwestern Territory "shall forever remain" a part of this Confederacy of the United States of America.' 4. It ordained that there "shall be neither slavery nor in-

coluntary servitude in the said Territory otherwise than in none whatever-it is a trifling with the lives of our brothers the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." The greatest stress has been laid upon the last of these fea-

ordinance, it was thus early announced that equal inheritance must prevail in the States of the Northwest, one of the most mportant features in the economy of Republican Government.

The next feature was no less so, that education was necesary to good government, and therefore the means should be provided for popular education. This principle was faithfully carried out by Congress in the appropriation a few years after of every thirty-sixth section of the public land for the support of common schools.

The third principle above stated is, that these new States shall for ever remain a part of the Confederacy. The importance of this is plainly seen in subsequent history. Virginia,

The next grand feature is the one chiefly spoken of, the from slavery or involuntary servitude.

What was the effect of these provisions ' They were made not to establish power by armies fitted for the battle-field, nor to build up wealth by the accumulation of entailed estates, nor to establish an Imperial Government on the ignorance of the many or the servitude of an inferior race. Let the facts be compared with those in the history of any other country on In 1847 we suppose the population of the Northwestern

Ohio				è		*							2,000,000
Indiana									٠	,			900,000
Illinois								÷			è		750,000
Michigan													350,000
													175,000

One half this increase is in the last sixteen years : and there is no apparent cessation of the rapidity of the movement. There is no part of the American Union, old or new, slave or the institutions established by this ordinance had much to do with the prosperity of the Northwestern States. Its authorry become, therefore, of no small interest. It is a very remarkable thing, that the true authorship and history of that ordinance have never been correctly given. It has been attributed to Nathan Dane : but Nathan Dane was only one, and not the most original or conspicuous one of those engaged in its authorship. It has been attributed to Mr. Jefferson; but Mr. Jefferson was only one, and not the principal one of the actors engaged in the work.

Mr. Jefferson was in France at the time the ordinance was drawn up and passed, and in the shape in which it did pass; and he had nothing to do with it. What he did we shall resently see. Mr. Brinkerhoff's statement is correct, as far as it goes, but it is only one item of the transaction. We Il now recite this entire chapter of history, for the benefit

of those who have no access to the journals of Congress.

From the record it appears that, on the 1st of March, 1784 the State of Virginia ceded, by her delegates, all her lands northwest of the Ohio river to the United States, in Congress assembled. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Jefferson, or Virginia, Chase, of Maryland, and Howell, of Rhode Island, was appointed to "report a plan for the temporary governnent of the Western Territory,"
This committee did report. But what was that report

Was it the ordinance, or any thing like the ordinance at all. The report contained nothing about equal inherit--about religion, knowledge, or education ; nor any provisions for the guaranty of the rights of conscience, liberty, or person ; all of which are in the ordinance.

The report, moreover, lay on the table of Congress, and was modified in various ways, during the three years, from 1784 to 1787! During nearly all this time, and for a year afterwards, Mr. Jefferson was in Europe.

The ordinance, however, did contain an anti-slavery pro

Was it the same with that in the report? By no means. The ordinance prohibits slavery then, now, and for ever. The report prohibited it after the year 1800—commencing the year of freedom seventeen years after the reportallowing in fact a foothold to slavery, and being a measure of abolition, and not of prohibition, which the ordinance is.

Here is one current error exploded at once. The ren made by Mr. Jefferson, in 1784, and the ordinance of 1787, are not the same thing in any particular; save only that the States to be created should remain in the confederacy. They are totally different things. But what became of the report

and anti-slavery proviso?
On the 19th of April, 1784, Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved to strike out this proviso against slavery. By the rules of the Confederation questions were put on the sustaining of any proposition, and an absolute majority of all the ed. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and Pennsylvania, voted to sustain the proposition. New Jersey does not appear to have been counted. The anti-slavery proviso was there lost. After some unimportant amendments, proposed by Mr. Gerry, this brief report, without the anti-slavery, the education, or the

nheritance clause, was agreed to. On the 10th of March, 1785, Mr. Jefferson was appointed by Congress Minister to the Court of Versailles, whither he went, and did not return till 1789, long after the ordinance went, and on return the was digested and passed. Here Mr. Jefferson's agency in the business entirely ceased. The report, brief and unimportant, lay on the table of Congress.

On the 11th of March, 1785, the day after Mr. Jefferson's appointment, Mr. Grayson, of Virginia, appeared and took his seat in Congress.
On the 16th of March, 1785, a week after Mr. Jefferson had left Congress, Rufus King, of Massachusetts, moved that

the following proposition be committed (that is in the nature of an instruction) to the Committee on Western Territory, which was seconded by Mr. Ellery, of Rhode Island : "That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servi tude in any of the States described in the resolve of Congress of the 23d of April, 1784, otherwise then in the punisament of crimes, whereof the party shall have been personally guilty, and that this regulation shall be nertice of compact, and remain a fundamental principle of the Constitutions between the this teen original States and cash of the States described in the main resolve of the 23d of April, 1784."

in the said resolve of the 23d of April, 1784. This was the test question. It was not the proposition of Mr. Jefferson, but it is the proposition of the ordinance. This proposition, thus introduced by Mr. King, was carried by the in some messure, to have temporarily retarded the rapid pro-

New Hampshire-Messrs. Foster and Long. Massachusetts-Messrs. Holton and King. Rhode Island-Messrs. Cook and Johnson. New York-Messrs. W. Livingston and Platt. New Jersey—Messrs. Beatty, Cadwalader, and Stewart. Pennsylvania—Messrs. Gardner and William Henry. Maryland-Mr. McHenry nay, J. Henry and Hindman yea.

NAYS. Virginia-Messrs. Hardy and Lee nay, and Grayson yea. North Carolina-Messrs. Spaight and Sitgreaves. South Carolina-Messrs. Ball and Pinckney. Georgia-Mr. Houston.

The question was carried in the affirmative; and this was the way in which the anti-slavery clause came into the ordi-It was on the motion of Rufus King, of Massachusetts, when neither Thomas Jefferson nor Nathan Dane was in Congress; and so far as that proposition stands in the ordinance, it was the work of Rufus King, and not that of Jefferson or Dane. Mr. Jefferson had proposed a different thing and failed. Mr. Dane did not take his seat till Nov. 23, 1785, more than eight months after the question of slavery or no slavery in the Northwestern Territory had been solemnly settled!

In the above vote it will be seen that Delaware was absent, and Maryland voted for the anti-slavery clause. On the first vote, in April, 1784, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Williamson, of North Carolina, voted on the anti-slavery side. On the second, in March, 1785, Mr. Henry and Mr. Hindman, of Maryland, and Mr. Grayson, of Virginia, did the same. The reader will observe that Congress was an entire year in settling that point.

The subject lay over till September, 1786, when a com-

mittee, appointed for that purpose, reported an "Ordinance for the government of the Western Territory." This comtheir order, were : Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut, Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Mr. Smith, of New York, Mr. Dane, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Henry, of Maryland. Who wrote the ordinance? This order of the commi not skow that Mr. Dane wrote it—especially as Dr. Johnson, necticut, the first on the list, was a learned and able man. There may be some private information to show that

The ordinance was debated for several days, and finally, as it seems, referred back to another committee, composed of Mr. Carrington, of Virginia, Mr. Dane, of Massachusetts, Mr. Smith, of New York.

This committee did nothing, it is probable, but revise the ordinance, and there is little question that, as it was finally put forth, it was the writing of Mr. Dane. The ordinance was read first July 11th, 1787; read July 12th, 1787; and passed unanimously July 13th, 1787.

This is a concise history of one of the greatest monuments of Civil Jurisprudence, and one the wisdom of which is in-scribed on all the political and social prosperity, the rapid growth and power of these Northwestern States.

The reader will observe that Congress had this ordinance deliberation and revision for three years and six months; and that every word in it was most deliberately con-This work, like other great works, was not the work of any

one or two men. It was the work of many heads.

Mr. Jefferson proposed the abolition of slavery in the Terri-This was the clause rejected in the motion ry after 1800. of Mr. Spaight. Mr. Rufus King proposed and carried the anti-slavery

clause, as it now exists in the ordinance, when neither Jeffer son nor Date were present. The Convention here agreed upon the terms of the ordinance. There is reason to believe it was finally written by

### ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The Twentieth Annual Fair of the American Institute of the City of New York will be held at Castle Garden, commencing October 5, 1847. The Managers present the following general outlines of a

programme of the first and second weeks of this coming celebration of American Arts and Industry : Friday, October 1, and Saturday, October 2. - Specimens Manufactures and the Arts for Premiums must be delivered

in the Garden on one of those days. Monday, October 4, will be appropriated for the arrange ent of the contributions. Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers, for the Horticultural Room, should be brought this day before

12 o'clock. Tuesday, October 5 .- The Exhibition will open to the public at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue until 10 P.M., through the Fair. The Opening Address will be activered this evening, at 75 o'clock, in the Garden. A grand display of Fire

works at 9 o'clock. Wednesday, October 6 .- The Steam Engine, with moving machinery, will be in operation this day, and continue during the Exhibition. Bands of Music daily, as usual. Thursday, October 7 .- Fireworks at 9 o'clock P. M.

Friday, October 8.—Ploughing and Spading Matches in e vicinity of New York. An Address in the field. Saturday, October 9 .- The week will close with splendid Fireworks at 9 o'clock.

Second Week of the Exhibition. exhibited on Wednesday, must be entered on the books this at any thing like this rapidity. It is, therefore, evident that day, and pedigrees delivered to the Clerk, at the committeeroom, corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue. It ously sent to T. B. Wakeman, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, they will be attended to. National Convention of Farmers, Gardeners, and Silk Culturists will meet at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, at 11 o'clock

Tuesday, October 12 .- National Convention continued. Wednesday, October 13.—The Cattle Show opens at 9 o'clock A. M., at the spacious premises corner of Twentythird street and Fifth avenue, rear of Madison Cottage, when all the animals must be on the ground. Agricultural Address in the evening, at 7h o'clock. Thursday, October 14 .- Second and last day of the Cat

tle Exhibition. Anniversary Address at the Broadway Tabernacle, at 71 o'clock P. M., by FLETCHER WEBSTER, Esq. of Boston, Mass. The New York Sacred Music Society have, as usual, generously volunteered their services. Tickets for of charge, at the Clerk's desk.

Aquatic Exhibitions, occasional addresses, and other inter-esting exercises and displays, from day to day, will be noticed in the public prints.

Contributors for exhibition, as well as competition, to ensure the best locations, should bring their articles on one of the

receiving days named above.

The Judges will meet early the first week, after which no further examination can be had. For particulars in relation to Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers.

&c. see Horticultural Circular. Exhibitors of Machines intended to be put in motion are earnestly requested to bring them on the first receiving day, that full time may be afforded for properly fitting them to receive the motive power in connexion with others.

Seasonable public notice will be given of the place of the

Ploughing and Spading Matches, hour of commencing, means of conveyance, &c. The best evidence of pedigree of Cattle, Horses, and other choice live stock, is highly important.

Subjects for the consideration of the National Convention of Farmers, Gardeners, and Silk Culturists, of the greatest national interest, will claim its attention; and among them the following :

The due protection of American Industry ; a system of Internal Improvement; an Agricultural Department of the Ge neral Government, to watch over and foster this precious inerest, conformably to the earnest recommendation of General Washington to Congress and the People of the United States over fifty years ago.

More general attention is demanded of our people to the preservation, in their purity, of the best breeds of Cattle, Sheep, so that our skilful manufacturers, to whom all praise is due, may not be compelled to re sort to European markets for the materials of fine cloth.

Wool and Woollens occupy a large space in the commerce the world; besides, in our climate, woollen fabrics are indispensable to our comfortable existence. Samples are requested rom different States, particularly from pure bloods. The In stitute will provide some of the best specimens from Europe, that comparisons may be made. Samples from flocks which have been longest in the country will enable us to judge whe-ther the climate has deteriorated or improved its fineness and value, and also indicate the most favorable portion of our country for growing this great staple.

The establishment of Colleges and Schools in the States of the Union, for teaching practical agricultural knowledge, will

Within the last forty years, by the application of science to manufactures, the principal clothing of our people has been produced by less than one half the labor which before that ime was required. Who can say the severity of agricultura abor might not have been mitigated in proportion, if the farmer had appreciated the power of knowledge, which infortu-nately too nany have contemned and derided. But an awakening spiri has gone forth, and examples of bountiful crops, cultivated under the direction of science, united with experience, have staggered the most incredulous, The condition of the Linen Manufacturers of our co what has caused them to languish, and the practicability their success, forms another subject of inquiry.

To the Sik Culturists, who will compose an important part

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, ITS HISTORY—THOS.

JEFFERSON, RUFUS KING, AND NATHAN DANE.

FROM THE CINCINNATI CHRONICLE.

The ordinance of 1787 is now numbered among

The ordinance of 1787 is now numbered among

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, ITS HISTORY—THOS.

JUNGET HOSE CONFIDENCE OF 1787, ITS HISTORY—THOSE CONFIDENCE OF 1787,

Silk Culturists are desired to continue their answers to questions submitted at former Conventions by letter, if they cannot attend, that the public may have the benefit of any new facts or important experiments of the last year. Facts are wanted in relation to the Potato Disease, to ena-

ble the Institu e to answer inquiries made by the Royal Central Society of Agriculture of France, and other societies, whose indefatigable investigations are still directed to the

causes and the remedy for this appalling disease.

Almost one-fifth of a century has elapsed since these anniversaries commenced, embracing seasons of peaceful, happy, national progress, as well as of disastrous commercial revul-sions, deranging industry and paralyzing individual enterprise to a fearful extent. Still the American Institute, in thes cissitudes, has moved steadily on in its prosperous career, with increasing popularity and power. At the most appalling crisis an annunciation of another celebration has rallied more than one hundred thousand of our fellow-citizens, because the principles and objects were believed to be truly American, and rmony with our country's welfare.

The magnificent display last autumn at Castle Garden, the operations and extended correspondence since, have deeply impressed the public mind, and made the Institution better and further known, and enlisted in its favor a greater power of patriotism and philanthropy than ever. In view of greatly enlarged advantages, the Managers invite corresponding exertions from the enterprising, the ingenious, the great, and the good of all professions and occupations, in procuring such a display of specimens as will do more ample justice than has yet been done to American genius and industry, in improvements, wherever they have been applied-such a show of ex-

cellence as will vie with any country.

Public-spirited individuals are already seconding the wisher of the Managers by the offer of special premiums, to be awarded for articles which are in extensive demand, or such as are calculated in time to become important staples, but whose progress and perfection have been retarded by adverse circum-

The indications are that these are only the comme of much greater contributions. They are examples worthy of high praise, as they give fresh stimulus to competition, the soul of improvement, and widen the great field of emulation. They will be added to the increased amount of premiums bestowed to encourage improvement from the earnings of the Fair, which last year countled \$3,500.

Five hundred dollars have been appropriated by the Managers, to be bestowed in money-premiums on the exhibitors of machines and useful fabrics of the workshop, but more partiwe all admitted that, as change must take place, we knew no cularly to indemnify for the trouble of preparing and bringing to the Fair new, ingenious, complicated, well-finished, and useful moving labor-saving machines; which, as they impart life to the scene, are always subjects of high admiration, and to encourage all well-finished and useful productions supplied from the shops of our handicraftsmen, and by our diversified trades, is always desirable.

In the products of the loom America stands pre-eminent. The history of industry affords no parallel to her rapid march to perfection.

The manufacture of iron was commenced but vesterday. In some of its most important branches our foreign competitors have been effectually driven from the markets.

Let us have a full display at Castle Garden-specimens the highest finish and perfection from each and every depart-ment; in fact, a practical illustration of the efforts of freedom of thought and action, and the diffusion of knowledge under free institutions.

The Managers will not close without acknowledging the obligation due to the industry, zeal, and patriotism of the ladies in carrying out our former exhibitions. From the opening of the first fair in 1828 through the whole intervening succession of years they have never failed to offer their full share of contributions of utility, taste, and beauty, wrought with their own hands, continually admired, as the dense crowd around where they have been placed has always indicated; but, above all, the vast concourse of these fair visiters, gracing our saloons and dispensing their smiles of approbation those masterly productions of genius and skill which have conferred such glory on our countrymen.

Adoniram Chandler, Joseph Torrey, James Van Norden, James R. Walter. Heman W. Childs, Samuel H. Maynard. George Endicott. H. C. Westervelt, William Hall, F. P. Schoals. James R. Smith, E. T. Backhouse. Martin E. Thompson, John Clowes, Isaac Fruer. George C. Mann. Robert Lovett. William Dodge. Thomas B. Stillman, W. H. Calkins, C. C. Haven, William C. Arthur, Thomas W. Harvey. Benjamin Ayerigg, T. B. Wakeman, George Gifford, Managers of the Twentieth Annual Fair.

N. B. Editors of newspapers, journals, &c. will oblige the Institute by giving publicity to this circular.

Extra special premiums to be awarded at the Twentieth

The " Van Schaick Premium.

The \$1,000 generously given by Myndert Van Schaick, Esq., of New York, to be bestowed by the American Institute in premiums for ten successive years, will be awarded at the no excessively busy people, and every body seems to have wentieth Annual Fair in October, 1847, as follows The silk to be the growth of the United States, and to be manufactured within the year.

For the best piece of silk, 27 inches in width and 60 yards length, \$50 For the best piece of silk for handkerchiefs, 60 yards in ength, \$30.

For the best piece of silk velvet, not less than 20 vards, \$20, For the best exhibition of silk riband, not less than 12 eces of 10 yards each, \$20. For the best reeled silk, not less than 10lbs., \$10.

Second best do. do. do. For the best sewing silk, of any color, \$10. For the best bushel of peanut cocoons, \$10. Second best do. do. \$5. Second best do. do. \$5.

The Van Schaick bronze medal will accompany each of the regoing premiums. The " Tallmadge Premium.

had to the economy of its production. The " Knapp Premium. A gold medal for an improved wagon, for farming purposes, as regards construction, lightness of draught, strength, durability, and cost.

A gold medal for the best four-wheeled leather covered waon, for two or four persons, for common use, taking into consideration lightness, strength, durability, economy, and appearance. Price to be given; also, price for one with seats

A gold medal for the best double harness for wagon A gold medal for the best single harness for wagon. It is a rule of the Institute that the exhibiters have claim to the premiums if there is no competition. Roswell L. Colt, of Paterson, (N. J.) has placed \$100 with the Institute for an analysis of corn, its cob, stalk, &c. BENEVOLENT EFFORTS .- Every year shows an increase

which afflict the human family, and especially to spread the Gospel, with its civilizing, enlightening, and elevating in iences, throughout the world. The contributions of the Free Church of Scotland, for ligious and benevolent objects, notwithstanding the peculiarly

amount contributed to remove the ignorance and wretched

trying circumstances of a large portion of their people, amount ed during the year ending March 31, 1847, to upwards of The Protestant Episcopal Churches in the United States have contributed the past year for domestic missions \$22,602

\$6,510; and in Massachusetts \$5,208. The contributions to the American Board, as reported in Missionary Herald, from 1st of last August to June 30th, nounted to \$187,589.

The contributions to the Baptist Board, from April 1st to

une 30th, (three months,) were \$24,170. Amos A. Lawrence, Esq of Boston, pledged, so nce, through Rev. Reeder Smith, the sum of \$10,000, on edition that \$10,000 more should be added to it, in lands or otherwise, for the purpose of founding an institution of learning in Wisconsin, to be under the control of the Methohast Episcopal Church. From Wisconsin papers which we or has some of the water cures applied, in two weeks he ive seen, says Zion's Herald, we learn that the Legislaare has given a charter for the institution. It has been locatd most eligibly, and the Rev. Mr. SMITH has returned to the East to consummate the arrangement with the munificent founder, the conditional \$10,000 having been secured.

CAPTURE OF A SMALL TRAIN .- The Matamoros "Flag" the 21st ultimo has the following:

or attack by the Mexicans, supposed to be a detached party for he door on his own unaided legs.

Urren's troops, upon a train on its way to Monterey. The Mexicans were completely successful—all the mules with their packs were captured by them. A considerable booty has thus will grow as fond as those of earlier "Roundhillers." S alleri into their hands-some say about \$30,000 worth of dry goods and a quantity of tobacco. The principal loss is sus-

ROUNDHILL WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

# TO THE EDITORS.

ROUNDHILL, NORTHAMPTON, (MASS.) JULY, 1847. We are resting at length, atter our fatiguing but delightful our among strange places, at this scene of early and happy recollections, and I am so much delighted with the present condition of things that I must beg your permission to recommend to every body to make Roundhill a "stage" in their excursions; and this to invalids especially, who will find fountains of health wherein to be made whole.

One is apt to think that any change in beloved scenes must be sad, and every body who lives a few years beyond schooldays must, I suppose, have a little of this experience. Round. hill is the haunt of hundreds of happy memories : a few years ago, and a chorus of blithe young voices rang merrily through these lovely woods; hundreds of young hearts were taught to love them like a home, and a second father was acknowledged with the utmost veneration, in our beloved and generous principal.\* Never was there a more liberal and ever watchful heart, sacrificing every object in life for the happiness of his pupils-throwing away every thing that men usually grasp at in the race of life, that his whole care and goods might be given to his adopted children. "I would rather," said he-and I well remember his exclamation sixteen years ago when bidding us farewell-"I would rather save one fine youth than possess all the treasure in the coffers of the world."

There are perhaps hundreds of your readers who were educated here, and for their sakes I am sure you will have patience with all this; you will not wonder also, after what I have said, that every "Roundhiller" should regard the scenes of his boyhood with all the kindness of his heart, and I feel certain there are hundreds of them left in the world who will greatly envy me the opportunity I have had of revisiting them in company with our early benefactor. We met him by appointment, and all of us were very obligingly accommodated on the hill by the proprietors of the Water-Cure Establishment. I was prepared for changes. I thought of course for sad ones-and my heart was in my eyes as I drove up the well-known lane, and along the edge of the woods, every tree of which is familiar as a feature in a beloved face-but I must change that could be more pardonable than what we found. Health was ever one of the presiding deities of old Roundhill, and we were reconciled that the sacred grove should thus be consecrated as her shrine. † We found the buildings admirably adapted for the purpose

of the water-cure, and the rooms supplied handsomely enough with every necessary comfort. We occupied an apartment which was full of happy associations of young days: the windows commanding the grand valley view-the same lovely picture of which, in the course of much roving about the orld, I can recall but two or three rivals in beauty-the Vega of Grenada-the plains of Worcester, in England, from the heights of Malvern, and perhaps the Vale of Sharon from the mountains of Jerusalem. Neither of these renowned scenes possesses a greater amount of beauty than this valley of the Connecticut from the western terrace of Roundhill. The river winds in graceful bends through a vast fertile plain, and at length disappears through the grand portal-gorge of Mount Tom and Holyoke. The outline of these hills (some 2,000 feet in height) is graceful and beautiful in the extreme, and bounds the whole western horizon; their sides are steep and rugged, and clothed richly also with dark foliage, skirting the fields which repose at their bases; between them and Roundthat was most excellent, no doubt has greatly contributed to hill is a wide rich plain in the highest state of cultivation, and diversified with all the luxuriant beauty of farms and river, gardens, villages, and lofty spires. There is a peculiarity also remarkable in an American landscape-in this vast meadow, of the extent of some forty or fifty square miles, there is not a single fence; no visible boundaries of the farms. The fields of corn, clover, grain of every variety, are the most peaceful neighbors, and the fat soil is too valuable even to permit of hedges, which perhaps alone are wanting to make the landscape perfect; but the drives through these unincumbered fields are delightfully novel and pleasant. The broad majestic river winds through the midst, and the happy looking and beautiful towns of Northampton, Amherst, and Hadley, are set in emeralds, like gems of great price-pearls as it were; and glittering in the evening sun rays, the spires even show like diamonds in the brooch.

Massachusetts is the land of all others for beautiful villages, and Northampton is their acknowledged queen. It is about three miles I think from the nearest bank of the river, and occupies the choicest spot in the valley; the houses are neat, and many of them beautiful; the shops are admirably supplied with every necessary, and there is a general air of delightful and quiet plenty; no bustle and noisy thoroughfares, ugh. The streets are wide avenues, shaded by gigantic elms, and the whole effect is much more beautiful than New Haven, (which is admired by its inhabitants,) because there is no rule and triangle regularities, no straight, stiff and level colonnades of trees, but pleasant curves and undulations grateful to the eye. The society is extremely good, with many families of easy fortunes, who have made their homes here for the sake of its quiet and beauty. We have met with delightful hospitality, and, in short, the whole character of the place is admirably favorable for the invalids of the water cure.

At the northwest extremity of the town is a lovely emineace, literally a round hill-mathematically speaking, a regular segment of a sphere, with a circumference of the base of some two miles, and an altitude of about two hundred feet. Exactly one-half of it is covered with a noble forest of chestnuts and oaks; on the edge of which and in full view of the A gold medal for the best 20 yards of linen, regard being town and a world of beautiful things, the buildings of the establishment occupy the summit of the hill. Beautiful walks are laid out through the grove, and every conceivable rural pleasure most charmingly contrived by the very tasteful proprietor. He told me he was going to advertise the establish ment in the National Intelligencer, and that an explanatory circular could be obtained from him by application through the post office, so that I must refer your readers to his own account of the capacities of the establishment. I can only say I could not suppress a sort of wish that I may one day have a gentle theumatism or gout which will require Dr. Cummings'

The buildings are large and handsome, ranged in line on the summit of the hill, and backed by the noble grove of which I have spoken; they each equally command the delithe valley. In front of all is the lofty terrace, cious view of beautifully laid out in flower beds, fountains, and pretty walks, under the care of an accomplished gardener. The buildings I suppose can accommodate at least a hundred patients with comfort, the water operations are in the basement generally, and the salons, fountain-room, dining-hall, and lounging places generally are really elegant. I was very much interested at the table d'hote at which we dined. Not more than thirty invalids are at present on the bill, (the establishment having just been opened,) and about twenty of these who are able to appear at table make a pleasant little society. Mrs. Whitmarsh, whose kindness during a little illness remember, presides over all, and an extremely nice, though necessarily simple diet is served neatly, with nothing warting and for foreign missions \$30,425. Of this amount there was contributed in New York State \$15,258; in South Carolina establishment. for the comfort of each, according to the case. A skilful

Some interesting cures have already been effected, and in one I was quite interested. A stout old gentleman limping on cruthes about the terrace attracted my attention as I wa taking viittle walk before breakfast the first morning after our arrival. I bade him good morning, and his kindly old fac beamer with pleasure, shining like that of a freed prisoner with at the rolluences of the exquisite scene. I learned from him that he had been three years confined to his room with theumstism, (a very bad case indeed I learned afterwards from he doctor, ) and at length had been brought here on a litter. He was daily packed away I suppose in wet sheets, couldwander about the grove on crutches, and now, said the old gatleman, shouldering his crutch like Goldsmith's old soldier vho tought his battles o'er again and " showed how fields were won," "and now," said he, marching off with one crute aloft, "I'm going to join old General Taylor." When brea fast was nearly over that morning, and I was conversing witt Dr. Cummings at the end of the table, we were a started suddenly by a loud voice, "Look here, doctor, what "The last arrival from Camargo brings an account of a re- do ou think of this " and the old gentleman was making

Jany other such cures the doctors related to me, but I have again train was attended by a small escort, and following in notime for more. The supply of water is very abundan the rear were some sixty or eighty pack mules, freighted with all the quality of it is excellent. Nothing, it strikes me, is goods belonging to merchants of Matamoros. The train was waiting to render the establishment perfect as a resort for ina tacked near Marin, and the assault was directed against the viids, and certainly no spot in America has greater advantage, with a view of cutting off the pack mules, in which the tages for the purpose. Invalids will flock hither, I feel sure.

\* Mr. J. G. Cogswell, now of New York. tained by Mr. Tarniver, one of the most respectable merchants of Matamoros, who loses upwards of \$25,000 in dry-goods, Mr. Kingsbury was the owner of the tobacco."

Mr. Kingsbury was the owner of the tobacco."

Mr. Kingsbury was the owner of the tobacco."